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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1873. NO. 178.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCRIMINATION.—[Here follows a letter from the Editor, explaining why the paper is sent to one subscriber and not to another, or whether the name is dropped or not. Not suitable for the paragraph.]

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may collect the whole by law. It will not do to say the paper is taken from the office or not, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

President Grant Visits the House, and Makes a Few Remarks—The Libel Bill Reconsidered and Again Defeated—Conference Report on the Appropriations—A Disorderly Scene in the House.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. Ballantine—Mr. Speaker, I rise on a privileged question.

The Chairman—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. Ballantine—On last Friday I visited the Governor, in company with a number of gentlemen connected with the oil refining interests of Pittsburgh, to procure favorable action on a very important bill which had passed both branches of this Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. On returning to this chamber I found the Clerk busy calling the yeas and nays, and I voted, as many gentlemen on this floor have often voted, "no," to be on the safe side of any hasty legislation, and I was surprised to find it was the pet bill of my friend Brockway, of Columbia, the libel law, which I had intended to support. Having voted with the minority, it is my privilege now to move a reconsideration of the vote had on the final passage of that bill, which I now do, and I hope that every gentleman who then voted for the bill will do so again, now, and with those who, like myself, voted under a misapprehension, we can pass the bill.

Mr. Mellon, of Franklin—I second the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, because I think it was rather hastily disposed of. I am in favor of a wholesome law, which will allow the press of this State to expose official villainy, whether in the State or in smaller municipalities, and of all classes who make it a business to swindle the community. But this bill throws open the gates too wide. Whilst the bottom facts of the press might not abuse the large privileges given in it, yet it is well known there are many men in that profession, as in all others, who would under the cover of this bill blacken the reputation of any man or woman in private life to gratify the most malicious promptings of an evil heart; and then, under the provisions of this bill, he can first set up the truth in evidence, and that failing, he can fall back on the false plea that he was conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions and no one suffered any harm. If a man's past life as a private citizen has not been what it should have been, what earthly good is to be accomplished by allowing a press to gibbet him before a quick-decaying puzzle and place the old scandals of the past before every woman and child in the land. If this privilege is be legalized and practiced, the reformation of fallen men will be few and far between. If this bill is properly amended, as I suggested to the gentleman from Columbia in the Judiciary Committee, I will support it.

The bill was again defeated by a vote of 35 to 85—all the Allegheny members voting for it.

Bills Defeated and Passed.

The general act relating to the licensing of druggists, an act facilitating the taking of judgments, act for the further protection of cemeteries, and securing defects in acknowledging deeds, and supplement to act relating to roads, were all voted down.

The following general bills were passed: An act to facilitate partition, supplement to general manufacturing laws, and act to authorize the directors of railroads to elect Vice Presidents.

The act granting an honorary annuity to certain judges was voted down.

An Uproarious Scene.

By far the most disgraceful scene which has occurred in the Legislature for many years took place this afternoon. Speaker Elliott had assigned the chair to Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, and the public calendar was under consideration. A few bills had been passed when Mr. Elliott made a motion to suspend the orders and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1,371, without giving the title of it. Cries were made for the title, but the Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and the Clerk began the reading of the first section of the bill. Members on both sides of the House appealed to the Chair, but he paid no attention to them. The members crowded around the desk with threatening demeanor, making perfect confusion. Messrs. Hancock, Greenwalt, Hanseman, Lawshe, Ramey of Indiana, and Mahon of Franklin, advanced with threats against this gag law. Cries of "shame," "ashamed," "put that shaker out of that chair." Thus it went from bad to worse, the angry threats and doleful howls reminding one of the stormy scenes of some revolutionary assembly. Mr. Hancock called on Mr. Newmyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House. The Sergeant-at-arms was called, but to no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls, "Let us have the bill and go on," said Hancock, "if such outrages are to be put upon us." Likewise the sale. Cries of "shame," "ashamed," "put that shaker out of that chair." Thus it went from bad to worse, the angry threats and doleful howls reminding one of the stormy scenes of some revolutionary assembly. Mr. Hancock called on Mr. Newmyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House. The Sergeant-at-arms was called, but to no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls, "Let us have the bill and go on," said Hancock, "if such outrages are to be put upon us,"

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

"WHAT will he do with it?" It is officially stated that up to the twelfth of last month the enormous sum of ten hundred and seventy-five millions of thalers in coin have been drained from the money markets into France and thence into all-devouring Germany. "Money," it is said, "constitutes the sinews of war." Does it mean coinage, commerce, or conquest?

THE "revision" movement has reached India. Late intelligence from that country states that the reformers of the Hindoo religion are investigating their own Shastras with the view of supporting their arguments. There seems to be a growing conviction that much extraneous matter has been allowed to creep into the holy records, or that the usual translations are in many cases incorrect, not improbably made so by designing priests to obtain a hold over a simple-minded, superstitious people.

THERE being a difference of view among bankers here as to whether or not "Good Friday" is a legal holiday, the opinion of the State Auditor General was yesterday asked by telegraph. He replies:

"The current opinion here is that Good Friday is a legal holiday; that the law making it such is not repealed by the late act."

Those interested may therefore expect the banks to close next Friday, and they should also bear in mind that commercial paper maturing on that day must be met on Thursday.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* rolls as a sweet morsel under its tongue Mr. PENDLETON'S recent expressions of alarm regarding the ultimate results of the financial policy of the administration. PENDLETON, it will doubtless be remembered, is a confirmed repudiationist, so far as the redemption of the national obligation to pay its creditors in gold is concerned. According to his financial theory, the honor of the country is nothing; and this, also, judging from the haste which that paper makes to reproduce his gloomy utterances, would seem to be the view of the *Post*.

ANOTHER evidence that the administration has no disposition whatever to deal harshly with the people of the Southern States, is afforded in the fact that the government has determined to suspend for the present all proceedings against persons indicted in those States for violating the enforcement act and being members of the Ku-Klux Klan. There are more than a thousand of these cases now pending in the United States Courts. If affairs remain quiet and no further attempts are made to violate these laws, the prosecution will be entirely suspended, but if, on the contrary, the law is not respected, the prosecutions will be pushed vigorously. This is right. Justice and mercy walk hand in hand together.

THE Secretary of the Treasury continues still unmoved, to all appearances, by the financial excitement. It is known that Mr. RICHARDSON'S appointment was not satisfactory to many prominent operators, and it is not unlikely that these brokers' combinations are largely intended to give trouble at the very inception of his official duties. With this understanding in view, the government will not interfere except in accordance with its announced programme for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds. It is believed that this programme, steadily and unflinchingly followed, will in the end overcome any combination that may be made in Wall street, and which obtained before Secretary RICHARDSON'S promotion.

JUDGING from the statements of our South ern exchanges, it is evident that, unless producers speedily change their tactics, the next cotton crop—or at least the acreage planted with that staple—will be the most extensive since the war, if not in the history of American cotton. In several respects this tendency of Southern planters to devote their capital and energies to the production of this single staple, is to be regretted. Apart from the fact that more cotton will probably be planted than is likely to be gathered, it is probable that the rates next season will rule unusually low. It is to be hoped that the farmers of that section will at least have the good sense to endeavor to raise as much corn and meat for home consumption as is possible. Cotton may perhaps be king, but certainly food-stuffs are his prime ministers; without whose co-operation and support the throne itself will in all probability pass under ruinous mortgage.

IT IS not improbable that the recent terrible marine disaster may give a considerable additional impetus to wooden shipbuilding in this country. After the appearance of iron vessels on the Clyde this important industry suddenly declined, and for several years thereafter there were no orders from Europe to build wooden ships. Orders, however, are now beginning to come in quite rapidly, and there is a prospect that the shipyards of our New England coast will soon be crowded. One of the objections urged against English-built iron vessels is, that there has been a constant falling off in their qualities of endurance. When iron steamers were first rated, the underwriters marked them as A 1, twenty-one years; this was followed by a reduction of the time to fifteen years, and now they are rated for ten years only. Decadence of conscience on the part of builders has been followed by a corresponding loss of confidence by the underwriters, which, in turn is being gradually supplemented by a similar feeling on the part of the general public. And herein is the opportunity of American shipbuilders.

IN REPLY, we presume, to some general observations which have appeared in these columns on the subject, we have received from one of the members of the State Legislature a defense of his course in voting for the five hundred dollars increased salary proposition. Very few words will suffice by way of answer to its crowding sophisms. The bill is in the nature of a trust, and implies duties to be discharged for others. Every man in office is placed there for that purpose, and not for his own personal benefit except in so far as this is compatible with the interests intrusted to him. To accept office and betray the trust is dishonest and a crime. Public officials, in whatever capacity they may serve, are entitled to the compensation attaching to the office, and to nothing more, whether this be in the form of a salary, of honor, or in a sense of simple usefulness. They accept office voluntarily, and have no right to demand more, nor is its insufficiency any valid reason why they should manifest dissatisfaction. If men cannot afford to go to Congress or to the Legislature for the pay and the honor, let them remain at home. That is the case in a nutshell.

IT IS pleasant to be able to say—"As we predicted." While the late Presidential contest was yet at its highest, we ventured to express, in these columns, the opinion that the principal issue of the next national campaign would relate to the rights and powers of the general government with regard to railroad corporations. "And" we said, "if the power of governmental regulation of these monopolies does not inhere in the Constitution, the people will demand that it shall be put there." The best minds of the country are now engaged in studying the principles which lie at the base of the question of the ownership of railways; and we are not surprised to learn, as we do from our special Washington dispatches of yesterday, that the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes have intimated their intention of preparing an amendment to the organic law of the nation, conferring upon the government power to assume control of or to construct lines between the West and the seaboard, and of introducing the same for the consideration of Congress at its next session, with a view to the submission of the question to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. It is perhaps, yet too early to forecast the final result of the anti-monopoly movement, but systematic and thoughtful agitation concerning the subject has come a good deal earlier than we expected.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has published a circular for the benefit of manufacturers and others who have sent or intend sending machines to Vienna for competition at the approaching Exhibition, concerning the proposed "field trials of agricultural machinery," which are to take place at Leopoldsdorf and Guttenhof, both of which are State railroad stations, the former four and the latter two German miles from Vienna. They will be held between the 15th of June and the 30th of July, according to the state of the crops and of the weather. Machines, bearing the exhibitor's name, country and residence, are to be directed to the "Chief Manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873," at the Siebenbrunn Railway Station, Staatsbahn. Exhibitors must care themselves for the transport of their machines to and from the place of trial, and also procure the motive power and attendance for the machines working in the field. The quality of the material of which the machines are made, the excellence of construction, the applied draft or steam power, the consumption of coal, the indicator diagrams of the steam engine, the *whole produce as to quantity and quality* —all these points will be jointly set down in a general table, to serve in the deliberations of the jury as helps and guides for awarding prizes. Great importance is attached to these trials by the leading firms of England, Belgium and Germany, and a lively interest is felt in the result of the competition by the landed proprietors of Austria, Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, and the Russian Steppes, whose wheat is shipped from Odessa. The earliest period fixed for the production of the implements and machinery on the ground is June 10, so that there is yet ample time for transmission from the United States of machines intended for competition.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST KHIVA.

Great anxiety is reported to prevail in Russia concerning the final issue of the expedition against Khiva. From the first Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the Czar are said to have differed in opinion as to the wisdom of the undertaking; the Prince thinking the hazards of failure and its consequences too imminent to justify the risk, the Emperor regarding it as an unavoidable necessity to punish the Khivese for their offenses against Russian dignity and power. In support of his view of the question the Prince would of course remind his Majesty of the rather ignominious as well as disastrous outcome of both the former expeditions against Khiva. In the first of them—that of 1839—the entire Russian column, with its camels and horses, either perished in the steppes or fell into the hands of the enemy, and the prisoners taken after a captivity of several years, were released only through the effect of British intervention. The second expedition, undertaken some fifteen years later, succeeded in reaching the capital of the refractory Khan, who at once agreed to the terms offered him by the invaders. But they had no sooner withdrawn from his territory than he treated the whole transaction as a dead letter, and renewed hostilities against the subjects of the Czar. Smaller Russian parties, since that time sent into Khivese territory for purposes of exploration or recognisance, have repeatedly come to grief, having been surrounded in the deserts by clouds of Tartar horsemen, and either plundered and slain or forced to retire with undignified speed. And one of these successes the Khivese have usually followed up by pouring in swarms into the country of the Kirgheez living under the Czar's protection, whom they robbed and murdered to their heart's content. Besides fearing a repetition of one of these failures, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF well knows that such a disaster might now prove perilous to the recently acquired Russian possessions in Central Asia.

On the other hand, the Czar, no doubt, feels obliged at whatever risk to afford protection to those of his subjects who are exposed to Khivan depredations. These are not only the Kirgheez mentioned above, but all those who are engaged in the caravan trade in those countries. Russians for many years held in captivity at Khiva also appeal to him for deliverance. Then, in consequence of the late extension of his power in Asia, and of the measures taken for its preservation, the present expedition is exposed to much fewer dangers than those which failed. Russian steamers now ply on the Sir Darya; there are now Russian settlements on the sea of Aral, and Russian troops now garrison great tracts of the country lying north and east of Khiva, so that the expedition can hardly fall through lack of provisions.

Still vast and terrible deserts will have to be crossed, and it is impossible to tell beforehand the amount of resistance which the Russian forces will have to encounter. The expedition has been long anticipated, the Khivese have been busy in exciting sympathy and enlisting allies, and in the wild and almost unknown regions within the range of their influence there is a fighting population numerous enough to form hordes comparable to those hosts which used to overrun Asia. Such a mounted host, however, must either sweep everything before it, or itself disperse. Against even an insignificant fraction of its own number, armed and disciplined in the European manner, it can accomplish little, and hence the Czar is relying upon a small force, thus avoiding as much as possible the difficulty of subsistence. The force consists of twelve thousand men with fifty guns, and will march from different points in two columns of six thousand each for the city of Khiva, where the decisive action either of war or peace is expected to take place.

Apart from sympathy in the fears of England for her Indian possessions, Americans can only rejoice in Russian progress in Central Asia, as any Christian government is better as regards both the natives and the world than the besotted Mussulman rule with which it is cursed.

THERE ARE probably few old citizens of Pittsburgh living who do not remember Father MAGUIRE, the Irish priest, who during so many years presided over the only Catholic church in the town. Pittsburghers of the younger generations must have often heard him talked about. Though a good Catholic he was very popular with the Protestant portion of the community, and lived on rather intimate terms even with some of the Presbyterian pastors. Dr. HERRON, and Drs. BLACK and BRUCE and Father MAGUIRE are said to have been great friends, being able to meet together on the common ground of literature, and if they ever disputed on religious subjects, their controversy awakened no personal asperity. Miss. SARAH M. BROWNSON, daughter of ORESTES A. BROWNSON, in her lately published "Life of the Rev. D. A. GALITZIN, Prince and Priest," gives a brief notice of Father MAGUIRE which some of our readers will be pleased to see. Sketching the history of the Roman Church in Western Pennsylvania, Miss BROWNSON says:

"Finally, in 1817, a new priest, Rev. Charles B. Maguire, arriving in this country, the administrator of the diocese, very Rev. Louis de Barth, hastened to request him to take Mr. Heilbronner's place at Sportsman's Hall, as it continued to be styled. Mr. Maguire accepted the charge, and having relatives in Cambria county, visited Father Gallitzin on the way, preaching a German sermon in the Loretto church, while the pastor, who was always regarded as a German, gave an English exhortation, somewhat to the surprise of the faithful, who said: 'Here an Irishman preaches in German and a German in English!'

"Mr. Maguire was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, December 16, 1770; was educated at the Propaganda, where he was ordained, and sent to Germany. His adventures there and afterwards in France during the stormiest days of the Revolution, his narrow escapes would fill a volume. At the time of his arrival in this country he was in the full vigor of his manhood, tall and portly, of a commanding presence, with a good humored, highly colored countenance, a rich, sonorous voice, ready command of language; a popular preacher with no apparent predilections for the caves of Egypt or the rocks of Tadmor, but one who thoroughly appreciated an easy chair, a dinner well served, a good story well told; of social, even to any emergency, and ever-powering in argument."

Mr. MAGUIRE "finding himself unable to bear the temporal difficulties and spiritual burdens his position in the country imposed upon him," removed in 1820 to Pittsburgh, where, we believe, he remained as long as he lived.

THE New York *Bulletin* states that President Grant, in conversation with a leading financier during his recent visit to that city, defended the assumption expressed in his message to Congress and in his congratulatory letter to Secretary Boutwell, that the American people wished no change to be made in the financial policy of the administration. He said that this question was made the leading issue in the late Presidential canvass; that Secretary Boutwell addressed the merchants and business men in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and all the commercial centres, and that the election results sufficiently expressed the desire of the people of the continuance of the present system. Hence, when Secretary Boutwell retired the President's chief desire was to find some person capable of carrying out his policy in all its details. No person seemed to possess the requisite qualities for this purpose more than Judge RICHARDSON, and this fact led to his appointment as Mr. Boutwell's successor. The President seemed very strong in his convictions as to the approval of the financial policy of his administration, as expressed by the popular vote, and of his duty to adhere to it under all circumstances. He steadily refused to see any force in the objections that he might be possibly mistaken in his views on this point, or to comprehend that there was any necessary connection between the result of the Presidential contest and Mr. Boutwell's peculiar plans of financiering. He seems particularly impressed with the idea that he owes his re-election to the ex-Secretary's superior management of the national finances, and of the obligations imposed upon him to carry it out in all its details during the next four years of his administration.

WE HAVE received from the publisher, J. Disturnell, 17 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, "The United States Register or Blue Book for 1873," containing the names of the principal civil officers of the Federal Government; army and navy list, etc.; together with authentic political and statistical information relating to the different States and Territories, and the continent of America; the latest official census of the United States, a monetary directory for the cities of New York and Philadelphia; a complete list of members of the Forty-third Congress, with the exception only of those from Connecticut, where the election occurred yesterday. The work is a most valuable one for reference, and should be kept in ready reach by all interested in public affairs.

Mr. Disturnell also furnishes us with a copy of "The Postoffices and Postal Laws." A list of new postoffices established in the United States between January 1st, 1872, and March, 1873; together with a digest of the new postal laws, miscellaneous matter, rates of postage on letters, printed matter, etc., as established by late acts of Congress, compiled with great care from official sources. These publications can be procurred from the leading booksellers, or ordered by mail from the publisher.

THERE are three separate communities of Protestant sisterhoods in New York city, under the control of the Episcopal Church, viz.: The Sisters of the Holy Communion, the Sisterhood of St. Mary, and the Sisterhood of St. Mary. The ladies composing these societies wear a distinctive dress, something like that of the Roman Catholic orders. They devote their whole time to nursing the sick, teaching the children of the poor and other charitable works. Similar organizations flourish in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Mobile, Ala., and Albany, N. Y. Members are received with solemn religious services, but are not required to take a vow, and can return to a worldly life if they desire to do so. England has two such communities—those of Clewer and Grinstead,—which are in highly successful operation. Sweden, Germany, France and Russia have Protestant sisterhoods also.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our patent laws are most liberal. During the year 1872, 13,290 patents were issued, all but 451 to citizens of the United States. Four thousand six hundred and fifty-six applications were rejected. 246 patents were extended for seven years, making in all 21, and 3,241 expired in toto.

Reports from Newfoundland show that the seal fishings have been very satisfactory. Thirteen vessels have taken 125,000 seals.

The new divorce law of Indiana prohibits divorced parties from marrying again within two years, but provides no penalty therefor. So that provision is null. Perhaps it was considered that the act of re-marriage carried with it its own sufficient punishment.

The original territory of Boston embraced about 800 acres. It now embraces four times that amount, more or less. The proposed annexation of all the towns and cities within a circle of ten miles, will place Boston third on the list of cities, with a population of 500,000.

Caleb Cushing's book, entitled "The Treaty of Washington—Its Negotiation, Execution and the Discussions Relating Thereto," has just been published. It is both historical and critical, and certain to attract attention and provoke discussion here and abroad.

Beecher says laymen have as good brains as ministers any day, and there is hardly a congregation that would not be better off if some layman was in the pulpit and the minister in the pew. Very true.

In one of the letters produced on the trial of a recent breach of promise case the plaintiff declared that she "had shed tears enough to run a grist mill." Such a woman would be very valuable as a water power.

An enterprising Tennesseean has invented a mitrailleuse gun, which scatters its fire over a larger area than the French gun, and is not so likely to soon become heated as that weapon. It has twenty-four barrels of forty-four calibre grouped together in a chamber of brass in such a way that at a distance of 300 yards their contents are thrown over an ellipse the long diameter of which is twenty-four feet, the size of the ellipse increasing proportionately to the increase of distance.

As a rule, ghosts have been thicker in the Northern States than elsewhere, but they are now setting in large numbers in eligible locations in the South. There is a ghost in Georgia who indulges in the reprehensible practice of dropping red-hot nails on the heads of the unfortunate family in whose garret he has taken up his abode.

Russia is to be the horse-raising country of the future, so far, at least, as Europe is concerned. A recent enumeration shows that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in that country alone, which is a surprisingly large number relatively to the population.

Texas has now one thousand miles of excellent railroad in operation. How many miles additional she has projected and in course of construction no man knows.

The President of the New York Sorosis, read an address at the annual dinner the other evening, in which she said: "If you love a man, let him alone; if you hate a man, treat him to the same tenderness." The words are very simple; but they contain a world of good advice.

Lake freights at Chicago have opened very strong. Twenty-one sailing vessels were chartered recently in one day, at fifteen cents for corn to Buffalo, and there will probably be an advance on this rate before the opening of navigation.

Missouri is now ascertained to be mostly lead and iron. The State of Missouri was discovered sometime ago, but it is only recently that white men have commenced its exploration.

The new map of Spain, which the Republican leaders have prepared, represents that country as divided into thirteen Confederate States. No mention is made, however, of the State of Anarchy, which is the only institution of Spain just now.

The pastor of a Toledo church recently censured the editor of one of the papers of that city for contributing five dollars in advertising to a Catholic Orphan Asylum. The paper publishes his note, and in mistaken kindness omits the name. Heaven would have been the bigger than a miser's contribution box if the whole human race had souls of his size.

Mississippi is appealing for Northern emigration. The present landowners are about depleted, and want Northern industry to go down and pay the taxes. Has, indeed, wisdom come to her at last?

The advantage which the new trade gold dollar piece has over the one now in circulation is that it is more accurate as regards fineness and weight. In a thousand pieces it only varies one-half an ounce, while the dollar now in use varies often two ounces.

The banks of Boston this month have done a profitable business during the past six months, and the high price for money has enabled them to keep up their rate of dividends. The fifty-one banks in the city pay semi-annual dividends aggregating $2,482,260.

The coal famine has reached New Zealand, owing to a colliers' strike in the Newcastle colony.

It now transpires that the liabilities of all the banking houses of the Bowles Brothers are about $625,000, and the nominal assets only about $150,000, thus showing a deficit of over half a million of dollars. Where, in the name of common sense and common honesty, has this large sum all gone to?

Congressmen ought to feel their oats. An Indiana farmer has discovered that it will take 30,000 bushels of them to pay the annual salary of a Representative.

Out of 136 persons not connected with railways, injured in Massachusetts last year, eighty were hurt while walking on the track. Precautions seem to be utterly futile to prevent such accidents.

California papers state that the capacity of the markets on the Pacific slope to consume Eastern meats is greatly overestimated. Eastern meat supplies received overland during the winter season do depressing prices below a paying business, and invoices of meat and lard are now freely offered in San Francisco at cost.

The large exports of silver coin from the United States have, it is estimated by United States Mint officers, reduced the amount now in circulation in this country to about two million dollars.

It is now believed by many physicians that the terrible disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis, which appears at this season in various parts of the country is directly traceable to bad drainage. If this is a fact, it is another strong argument why our city fathers should look well to the sewers.

Just now there is a spirited rivalry between the rowing clubs on the Atlantic seaboard for commercial supremacy, and prominent citizens in each locality are contributing to bring about that result.

The Surgeon General of the United States army has begun the publication of the records of his department, which will be of much value to the profession throughout Christendom.

Several parties in Richmond have written to government officials lately in revival of the question what became of the fifty millions loaned the South by European bankers, not long before the downfall of the rebellion. It was proposed in the Confederate senate to divide this sum among the rebel soldiers; but before any action could be taken Richmond was captured, and it was shipped to North Carolina and placed in charge of Johnston's army.

PERSONAL.

Laura Ream, of Indiana, relates the following new anecdote of President Lincoln, as told to her by ex-Govenor Baker. When the draft just previous to Mr. Lincoln's re-election was ordered, leading politicians of Indiana thought it injudicious, and appointed a committee, of which Governor Baker made one, to wait upon the President. They remonstrated with him against the draft without producing any effect, and finally urged the danger of his defeat in case Indiana should go against him, as they believed it would, if the draft went on. "It is of no consequence," the President replied, "whether I am elected President or not. The country must be saved. We must have soldiers. The Union must be restored." Governor Baker said that he went out from the presence of Mr. Lincoln feeling rebuked for having allowed party considerations to influence him enough to make the plea.

Chief Justice Chase has gone on a visit to General Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., at whose residence he is stopping, and his object is to overlook the manuscript of reports of his decisions in the Courts of that circuit since the war, which have been prepared by General Johnson and are now nearly ready for publication.

The many friends of Senator Morton—who returned to his home at Indianapolis last week—will be glad to hear that he is looking and feeling better than he has for several years, and that his physicians entertain strong hopes that he will entirely regain his health. The Senator will rest for a few days, and as soon as Mrs. Morton is able to travel, will proceed to the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

Most of the Southern papers are charmed at the courtesy of the President of the Senate, in recently calling Senator Gordon, of Georgia, to the chair. Gordon fought gallantly in the Confederate army, was a first class rebel, and believes to this day that he did right.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* announces the death of Don Ignacio Castor. He was ninety-five years old and was born in San Antonio. The deceased was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and participated in the battle of New Orleans in 1815. He also fought under the Texas revolution, and fought with the Texas patriots at Goliad.

Another Chicago policeman has retired to private life with a fortune of $100,000, being the second member of the force who has abdicated his star within the past year under the same comfortable circumstances. Chicago points to this fact with considerable pride.

August Belmont owns one of the large boxes at the Academy of Music in New York. It is his and his heirs as long as the building stands, and his family can always attend any performance there whatever without paying. The price paid for this box was seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. "Music hath charms," &c.

Wrangel, the oldest of the Prussian field-marshals, is very ill. He is paralyzed on the left side. Soon he will wrangle no more.

Letters from Rome state that the charming daughter of General Sherman, who is sojourning in that city, accomplishes as many conquests by her matchless grace and marvelously winning manners, as her distinguished father did at the head of his army, and that more than one ducal crown has already been laid at her feet. The beauty and the rare tact of our fair countrywoman are ascribed as veritable godsends to the good Romans, who have few subjects of conversation, read little, and dare not touch politics.

Senator Lewis, whose term expires in 1875, aspires to be the first Republican Governor of Virginia, and is already organizing for the fall campaign, knowing that his re-election to the Senate depends upon his success in the gubernatorial contest.

A Singing Somnambulist.

[From the Troy Times.]

The most curious case of somnambulism we ever heard of occurred to a young lady in this city night before last. She resides in a neighboring State, and is visiting some friends here. On Tuesday evening there was a social gathering at the house of a gentleman on Eighth street, to which she was invited, and during the evening she was asked to sing. Being an accomplished musician and singer of more than ordinary sweetness, she responded to the demands of the company for repeated songs, until she quite exhausted herself. The company broke up about one o'clock, and at two o'clock the young lady retired. About an hour thereafter was heard proceeding from her room. It continued so long that one of the members of the family arose, and upon entering a partition door found the young lady found her asleep and singing with all her power. She tried to awaken her, but her effort was unavailing. She continued to sing, going from one song to another, for upward of an hour, when nature seemed to be exhausted, and the somnambulist sank into a real sleep. Upon awaking the next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence.

Sunday's New York *Herald* consisted of twenty pages, or one hundred and forty columns of matter, seventy-seven of which were filled with advertisements.

STATE NEWS.

There are thirty Masonic districts in this State, comprising 745 lodges, and 50,000 members in good standing.

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All persons indebted to the late firm are warned not to make payment to said J. R. PARKER.

J. V. ROWLAND,
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With us in our business.
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CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

H. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

March 26, 1873.

REMOVAL!

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
113 Wood Street,
Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN
Have Removed Their Offices
TO
UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION BUILDING,
Diamond Street, Corner Cherry Alley.

IRON BANKS IN MISSOURI—
960 ACRES.
One Tract in Dent county, Missouri, on the line of a proposed Railroad, heavy deposits of Iron Ore showing on the surface, in the immediate vicinity of Blue Spring Bar and Brown Hematite Iron Banks in operation. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Title perfect.
GEO. H. BENDER,
302 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo., owner.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUPERT, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARMONY VERNER, T. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Others, without charge at the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7, 1873.

The money market sympathizing with the weather is in a languid condition, the banks being busy more in adjusting their business to suit the changed current of affairs and arranging themselves in trim shape after the tussle with the April settlements than in extending any new accommodations to customers. The market will soon work more smoothly than for the past thirty days, and if left to itself will be in good shape for the spring and summer business. The Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power in two ways to give help to the money market, the first by drawing on the $44,000,000 "reserve" to meet the current wants of the government, which we are glad to see he is indisposed to do to any great extent, for that method of relief would be but temporary. A half a glass of rum filled up with water makes the sailors grog, and a very good thing he considers it, but it is not a glass of rum by any means. You may pour greenbacks by the millions into the channels of trade and set the foaming waters of speculation to rushing through full banks, but by that process we, as a nation are not one cent richer—not a dime being added to the wealth of the country. The other way in which the Secretary may extend help is to redeem 5-20's in gold instead of selling the gold for greenbacks and then buying the bonds with the currency. He now keeps seventy millions of useless coin locked up in his vaults, for the use of which the importers are suffering, and he sees the price of gold go up to 119¼ as it did in spite all his efforts to bring greenbacks to par.

As gold is now 9 per cent. higher than it was last year, and the basis of our currency reduced by the withdrawal of the three per cents, the Secretary may begin to suspect that a return in the currency and in management of the money market, as he *will* insist upon managing it, is somewhat needed, and perhaps favor a free banking law on the principle of that of New York, which requires a reserve for circulation only, which leaves the matter of deposits between the bank and its depositors. Already the Southern railroads are issuing scrip to their employees to meet the want of a circulating medium, and the State banks are beginning to agitate the reissue of their old notes, even if they have to be heavily taxed for the privilege.

—As will be seen by reference to the opinion of Audit. r General Allen, in another column, Good Friday is still a legal holiday, the act of last session calling for its repeal having passed the Senate but failed in the House. The matter will no doubt be observed by the banks and clearing houses in the usual manner.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118¾
10-40s	113¾
New 5s	114¼
Gold	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	118¾
United States 6's of 1881	120¾
United States 6's of 1862	117¾
United States 6's of 1864	117¾
United States 6's of 1865	119¾
United States 6's of 1865, new	117¾
United States 5-20's, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20's, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20's, January and July, 1865	117¾
Currency Funding	113¾

—The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has supplied a summary of a yearly report No. 4 of the trade series for the year 1872-73, containing the results of our foreign trade for the month of October, 1872. We compile the following figures:

Imports for the month	$25,499,491
Exports	31,638,502
Gold:	
Exports	45,356,349
In bid, Sept 30	$89,799,304
Sold, Oct. 31	60,955,356—$13,718,038
Silver:	
Imports	$84,472,387
Exports, gold value	46,155,834
Excess of imports	$38,316,553
Duties collected	
Decrease as compared with the month of October, 1871	$1,000,000

—We have the following exhibit of our foreign trade for the first four months of the current fiscal year:

Imports marketed	$271,655,393
All exports, gold value	161,193,014
Apparent difference	$110,432,379
FOR SAME FOUR MONTHS, 1871-72.	
Imports marketed	$202,584,175
All exports, gold value	137,480,938
Apparent difference	$ 65,103,137

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 5, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	86¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	57¾	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	95¾	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	80¾	....	80	....	....
American Express	....	67	....	66	....	....
United States Express	....	74¾	....	....	....	74¾
New York Central	....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	....	64¾	....	64¼	64¼	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	103	....	....
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	....	114	....	113¾	113¾	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	88¾	....	88¾	....	....
Chicago and N. W	78	78	....	78	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pre	....	....	....	87¾	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	103	....	....
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69	68¾	68¾	68¾
St. Paul pref	....	87	74¾	74¾	....	....
Wabash	70	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	....
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	92	....	92¾	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	42	43	....	42¾	....	....
Union Pacific	....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34	33¾
Chicago and Alton	....	130¾	....	130	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	132	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	126	....	126¾	....	126
New Jersey	....	....	....	115	....	....
C., C. and I. C	....	....	....	38¾	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	56¾	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	51¾	Lehigh Navigation	58¾
United Cos	119¾	Pittsburgh 8s	92¾
Oil Creek	31¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	91¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	Central Transport'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

REMARKS—The only new and original remark we have to make is that the weather is warm, clear and that it would seem that spring has at last come and will stay with us. "So mote it be."

The week's markets opened just about as they closed on Saturday, the changes in prices being so slight that they do not require special mention. They will be found under this appropriate titles.

Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that they are wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—Market quiet and unchanged in every particular. We quote X at $9 ⅌ bbl; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45a55c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—The fullest rates of the market are $1 50a3 00 ⅌ barrel, as to quality and condition. Receipts 158 barrels.

ASHES—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Common soda ash 3¾a4½c; refined 6a6½c; pots 9¼a9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½a3¾c; nitrate soda 4¼a5c; black lead 6c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—There has been an advance on sugar cured shoulders, beef and lard. All other brands are firm at unchanged rates, with prices tending upwards. We are reported an active demand at the following quotations: Inconvenience sugar cured hams 14c; canvased do 14¾c; uncanvassed sugar cured shoulders 9c; canvassed do 9¾c; plain shoulders 8c; rivalled do 8½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; uncanvassed breakfast bacon 12c; canvased do 12½c; uncanvassed dried beef 18¾c; canvased do 19c; mess pork $17 50; ham sausage 10c; lard lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined, in tierces, 10c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs and buckets 11¾c. Receipts 41 tierces.

BUTTER—Prices are still high up in the figures, and the rates are fully maintained at present. But there are reasonable hopes that prices will ere long range lower. We quote as follows: Prime to choice roll 36a40c; medium 30a35c; common 10a12c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: two bushel 37c; two and a half bushel 39c; three bushel 52c.

BESWAX—Sales in a small way at 33a35c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Current price $7 50a8 00 ⅌ case.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing demand at 17a18 17½c. New York Factory Ohio 16a16½c. Factory 14a15c.

CARRIE COAL—Market unchanged at 15¾a16c for car lots, with the usual advance from stores in jobbing lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sacketts and Carey's varieties $13a14 ⅌ bbl; eastern are held at $9 00a11 00, as to quality.

CIDER—Market firm, at $6a8 ⅌ bbl.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a fair demand at 8a8½c for shoulders; sides 9¾a10c; hams 9¾a10c. Country lard is held at 7¾a8c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 5a6c; peaches, halves, 6¾a7½c; peeled, 16c; blackberries, 10a12c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Receipts heavy and prices lower. We quote at 13a15c ⅌ dozen, with the tendency still prices to lower figures.

FLOUR.—Receipts 430 barrels. The market is reported very active, mills and stores being full of orders, and will make no concessions to effect sales. Stocks are ample to meet all wants. We quote as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, $10 00 ⅌ bbl; sacks $9 80; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 50 ⅌ bbl; sacks $9 30; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10 ⅌ bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Choice red winter wheat, $9 50a9 60 ⅌ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Rising Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island $8 00; Barnes' $7 50; Byrd's $7 50; Madison Mills $8 00; Iron City $8 00; Keystone $8 00; Out meal $8 00. Corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 75. Feathers—Prime live geese, feathers and quills, 41a50c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery market opens up rather dull to-day, though an improvement is looked for before the middle of the week. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Hards 12¾c; A 11¾c; B 11¼c; extra C 11¼c; C 10¾c; yellow 10¼c. New Orleans Sugars—Good 9c; prime 10c; choice 10½c.

Coffees—Roasted Rio—Packages 27c; loose 26½c. Green—Fancy, good 23c; prime 22c; old government Java 27c.

Syrups—Common 28a45c; Crystal 55c; A a XXX 60c; Barrel-covered 60a65c; Union 70c; Phoenix 70c; white drips $1 29.

Teas—Oolongs 35a90c; Rangoon 71a85c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 59c; strictly prime 71c; prime 70c ⅌ gallon.

Imperial—$4 ⅌ box.

Raisins—Layers $2 5; Valentianas 10; Muscatels $3 25; London Layers $4 50.

HAY—Sales, on wharf and track, $25a30, as to quality and condition. Receipts 119 tons.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens at 75a85c per pair; dressed 16a20c per lb. Turkeys scarce; dressed 20a22c per lb.

PEARLASH—Supply short of the demand. Prime pearls, barrels, in store ready sold 8½a9c ⅌ bush. Inferior potashes $4 50a5 00 ⅌ bbl.

MINCE MEAT—Sales of standard brands at 12c ⅌ lb.

PEARLASH—Prime to choice family carbon oils sold at 25½a26c ⅌ gallon.

PIG IRON—Middlings ⅌ cwt $1 80; seconds $1 40; white $1 60; chopped to run and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; boiled corn meal $1 35.

GRAIN—We submit the following receipts of grain since our last, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	640	Corn, sacks	540
Barley, sacks	170	Rye, sacks	110
Oats, sacks	2,468		

The figures given above will speak for themselves.

WHEAT—There is a fair demand from consumers, millers, and dealers have more orders than they can conveniently fill. There is no lack of demand, and the city millers as a general thing purchase their supplies in the west and at other points. Without recapitulating the points presented during the past week, we give the following as the ruling of the market: White—Choice $1 45a1 50; red winter $1 30a1 40. Oats—White 45c; mixed 43c; black 42c. Corn—Shelled 70a80c; ear 58c; mixed 52; market dull and unchanged. Rye—Market is dull at 90c ⅌ bush. Barley—Sales at 1 75a1 80; feed 1 40a1 50 ⅌ bush; spring $1 30a1 40 ⅌ bush.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

April 5.—The wool market continues to rule decidedly in favor of buyers, and there is no improvement to note in prices. There has been a fair amount of business done, for a broken week, the pleasant days bringing a large number of purchasers into the market. The sales of fine fleece wools have not been heavy, and we think there is an increasing disposition on the part of some of those who have them in stock to hold for higher prices than buyers feel like paying at present. No large lots can be bought at the ruling rates, the sales being mainly of a few thousand pounds at a time, frequently to close consignments. As the time for the new clip approaches it is presumed there will be more available offerings for this purpose.

The range of the pulled wool has been moderately active, but prices vary widely, and it is almost impossible to give a quotation which shall represent the value of the pulled wools. Superb have been sold at from 40a45c, and extras at 45a52½c.

The sales of California wool have been light, but prices are about the same as recently reported. The stock here is moderate, and varies widely in quality, which accounts for the irregularity in prices.

In foreign wools there has been a fair business, but prices continue to rule low. We note a sale of 10,000 pounds at Montevideo, private terms, and small lots of Cape at from 32 to 37c. The latter figure can only be obtained for very choice, small parcels, and for round it is it would be difficult to obtain over 33a36c. The sales of Australian include some of 50 bales scoured, which are held at 70c. The high price of gold interferes with the moving of this wool, but as one of its very choice, and for some purposes cheap as sold at 70c in the future, there have been some sales made.

The sales for the week ending April 3 have been 1,487 bales domestic and 90 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 280,000 lbs domestic and 40,000 lbs foreign, and include the following, which are the following sales of fleece: 10,000 lbs ohio at 43c; 11,000 lbs do at 43a46c; 10,000 lbs Ohio at 46c; 5,000 lbs do at 47c; 10,000 lbs do at 48c; 5,000 lbs do at 55c; 5,000 lbs Wisconsin at 50c; 4,000 lbs do at 51½c; 14,000 lbs do at 52c.

In unwashed we report sales of 3,000 lbs medium at 36c; 5,000 lbs do at 35c; 2,000 lbs do at 33c; 2,500 lbs fine at 32c; 5,000 lbs do at 30½c; 2,000 lbs do at 30c; 3,000 lbs unstable at 25c.

We note sales of pulled wool as follows: 5,500 lbs extra at 50c; 12,000 lbs do at 48a50c; 1,000 lbs do at 52½c; 3,000 lbs do to Western at 45c; 5,000 lbs super on private terms; 3,000 lbs do at 50c; 12,000 lbs do at 52c; 1,100 lbs do at 55c; 2,000 lbs Western do at 46c; 2,000 lbs do at 51c; 2,000 lbs do at 54c; 2,000 lbs choice do at 55c; 2,000 lbs low at 52c.

In combing wool the sales have been 2,400 lbs at 52c; 1,000 lbs pulled at 54c.

In tub washed and scoured we note sales of 1,000 lbs fair at 55c; 2,000 lbs do at 58c; 1,000 lbs do at 62½c; 3,000 lbs do at 65c; 500 lbs scoured at 85a90c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 5.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X and above at 46a47c; medium, clothing, quarter and half blood 50a55c; coarse 48a50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine 48a50c; medium 52a55c; coarse 48a50c. Unwashed Combing Wool—Medium washed combing 58c; medium unwashed combing 55a56c; coarse washed combing 52c; coarse unwashed combing 50c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Fine unwashed 33a36c; medium unwashed 35a38c; coarse unwashed 33a35c. Pulled Washed Wool—Choice tub-washed 57a59c; fair tub-washed 52a55c; inferior tub-washed 50a52c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45a47c; western super pulled 40a42c; western merino and extra pulled 40a45c.—*North American.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour quiet at $7 40a7 65. Wheat dull at $1 60a1 63. Corn quiet at 39a39½c. Rye quiet at 79a80c. Oats steady at 30a30½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils steady. Eggs dull at 13c. Butter drooping. Cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Provisions quiet; mess pork nominal at $16 50; demand and offerings light. Lard firm; steam, 8¾a8¾c; kettle, 9c; refined, 9½a9½c bid. Bulk meats nominally; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¼a8½c; clear sides 8¾a8¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾a9¼c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; prices a shade lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 26; No 2 do $1 20; No 3 do $1 10a1 10½; extra white Michigan $1 20; No 2 do $1 09; amber do, spot, $1 05; seller April $1 03½; do last half April $1 04; seller May $1 07; red $1 03½; No 3 do $1 02. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 39½c; low mixed 39c; yellow 40½c. Oats—No 2 a shade higher at 29½a29¾c. Clover seed $4 70.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of stock by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were 45 cars, or 900 head. In addition to these there were about 50 head from Butler and Lawrence counties, making in all a total of 950 as the offerings this morning. The receipts were some larger than last week, and no doubt were caused by the good market had last week. In quality the offerings were mostly the medium grades, with a fair sprinkling of extra stock. Trade opened up at about seven o'clock slow and dull, and continued so until the close. This week is one of fast, and as it has an effect on the meat market butchers were very cautious in their transactions. The weather also being excessively warm for the season of the year helped to make a bad market. The butchers gathered in small parties around the fences of sellers and laughed and joked away the time in order to break the market. Drovers held out for a time, but at last gave way and made concessions to the extent of at least ½c and in some instances ¾c. Drovers were evidently afraid of bad markets East on account of the heavy run the week last week, otherwise they would have held to stock and sent more to East Liberty. Some three or four loads were withdrawn from the market and sent to East Liberty for wholesale. We are of the opinion that the parties who sold will come out best. Butchers all complained of bad markets last week, and in addition to this, a good many of them lost some meat, having quite a large supply on hands, and not expecting warm weather, were of course unprepared to meet it; one butcher informs us that he lost at least $50 ⅌ head. On the whole, trade was unsatisfactory, and most of the dealers complained of losing money. Some of them assert that some cattle were sold for about cost at Chicago, thereby losing freight, time, &c.

Prices.

Extra 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; common $4 50 to $4 75.

Stock Cows.

There was no stockers on sale to-day although there were buyers here. The demand at Chicago is so good that no cattle are picked up there about as fast as they come, at better figures than farmers here are willing to pay, and hence our drovers, seeing no money in the trade, are not handling any. There were three loads brought from Chicago, destination Wash ington county, for them he was offered and refused.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was small. There was a fair demand, much better than has been ruling for some days, and trade ruled active. The best demand is for prime cows, and these sell readily, price running from $50 to $65; fair $40 to $45; common $25 to $35.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was larger than for some weeks past.

The weather was against trade and sales were made slowly in a bad market at figures fully ¼c lower than ruled (wholesale) last week. In fact it was hard to sell, and as there were several runs here for wholesale holders experienced considerable difficulty in getting rid of stock. The regular dealers did want to purchase, and with the supply largely in excess of the demand, the market as above noted was bad—prices off at wholesale ¾c, at retail ½ to ¾c.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep on sale to-day was rather large for the season of the year, running close to 600 head. The quality of the stock on sale was excellent, as may be judged from the fact that a fair proportion of it sold from 7 to 8 cents. Butchers prefer fresh sheep, and as the warm weather sets none left over while there was small lots of clipped.

Cattle Sales.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 7 head Ohio cattle, at prices ranging from $5 to $6 25; also, 7 head fresh cows, at figures from $35 00 to $40 00.

Zeigler & Lobeman sold 42 head Chicago cattle, at figures from $5 25 to $7 00.

Jos. Stanley sold 8 head Lawrence county, Pa., stock, at prices from $5 75 to $6 12.

Marks & Bro. sold 50 head Chicago cattle, at figures ranging from $5 25 to 7c ⅌ lb.

M. Varner sold 25 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Keeler & Cessna sold 6 head fair Ohio cattle at $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices running from $6 00 to $7 00.

W. Mountsmith sold 20 Chicago cattle at figures running from $5 75 to $6 75.

Greenwalt & Co. sold 23 still fed cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs; also, 5 from Chicago from $5 50 to $7 00.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 1 load cattle from East Liberty at prices from $5 50 to $6 12.

Kraus & Schmidt sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 50.

N. Carr sold 18 Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 25.

W. Wertling wholesaled 17 head Ohio cattle at $6 25; also 7 cattle at 7c ⅌ lb.

Jacob Sch. eidt sold 1 load Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 7c ⅌ lb; 1 load over.

Hartz and Hirsch sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75.

J. Hunter sold 1 load common Ohio cattle from $4 00 to $5 00.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 10 head Illinois and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 75; also 1 load still fed bulls from $4 50 to $5 00—some left over.

Dan Meek sold 21 head East Liberty cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 25.

Smith, Dilworth & Hunter sold 22 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 00.

L. Keifer sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 75.

Peter Hartman sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 65.

Rothchild & Haas sold 2 car loads of Chicago cattle at figures from $6 to $7.

Sheep Sales.

J. Stewart sold 50 head wooled sheep, averaging 122, at prices from 7 to 8c; also 120 clipped at 6c ⅌ lb.

L. McCaslin sold 16 head extra wool sheep at $8 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Adam Fekert sold 40 head wooled sheep, from Ohio, at 7c ⅌ lb; 30 clipped at 6c.

J. Sears sold 17 head Chicago sheep at from 5 to 6c ⅌ lb; 20 at $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Wm. Heintz sold 80 head Ohio sheep at 6¾ to 8c; also 28 clipped, averaging 240 lbs from, $6 25 to $ 25.

Hogs.

DEAD HOGS.—It is reported that large numbers of hogs died in transitu from the West to this city on the Pan Handle road during the past week, but the only causes assigned for this mortality is the sudden change in the weather and too close packing of the animals in the cars. Shippers should use due care, and not overcrowd the cars with hogs at this season of the year.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY April 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have no change to note as regards to prices or demands; buyers seem to have made up their minds not to operate at the present time—they prefer holding off and taking the chances. The result was we did not learn of a sale for any description. We quote nominally as follows: 53½c; At Parker's we are reported the following sales: 2,000 bbls $2 15, and 1,000 bbls at $2 17½ per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED

Was fully as dull as the raw material; in fact, buyers appear to have absented themselves; lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls could be obtained at 18½c for car load lots; 19¾a20c per gallon was the ruling rate.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—The *Herald* says: The markets were generally dull and unchanged. Home refined market nominally 19½c in bulk; 15½c in bbls. Sales

500 bbls upper rond, spot.....$2 10
500 bbls upper rond, spot.....2 05
1,500 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 05
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 15
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 15
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....2 15
800 bbls Tidioute, spot.....2 15

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Market firm; S. W. 19¼c; crude 8¾c; Lima 11½; sales none; Futures—April 19¼c; May 19¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKEN'S, April 7.—Market quiet and dull at $2 15a2 17½.

FOXBURG, April 7.—Market very quiet at $2 15a2 17½.

OIL CITY, April 7.—Market very dull at $2 30a2 35.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Crude 9c; refined 19¼c. Market very dull.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

April 5.—The market for refined bar iron has been moderately active, and prices are firm. Stocks are light, and should there be any marked increase in the demand, prices would be likely to advance, as the margin for profits on manufacturing and selling prices is very small. Some of the large dealers seem inclined to make it a leading article, and to sell at very low figures to customers who buy other goods when they can obtain them. Pig iron is steady and in moderate demand. Some sales of Scotch have been made from wharf at our lowest quotations, but the transactions are small, and sales are mainly in lots of from 3 to 10 tons. There is an ingrained tendency to firmness.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $24 58 ton, including No 2 extra at $23a24, and No 1 at $26a26. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $25a26, Gartsherrie at $25a26, Dalmellington at $25, and American and English bar are selling fairly at 4½c (on 17 cts 60 days) for best sizes, and 4½c for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c for English, gold, 18a20c currency, and 15a16c for American, currency. Refined iron and English selling at 17a18c gold. Anchors are selling at 8½ ⅌ lb; chain cables ¾ and inches thick), 7a8c; ¾ chain 7¾a8½c from 3-16 to ¼ inches. Boiler plates remain steady. We quote at 7¾a8c for flanges, 6¾a6¾c for ¼, and 6¾a6¾c ⅌ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is steady at 18a19c, gold, and 22c currency, for perfect qual. English and American do is very firm and selling at 6¾a7c ⅌ lb currency. Galvanized sheet iron remains steady and quiet at unchanged prices. We quote 24 to 26 No 24 to 24; 14c; 25 and 26, 14¾c; 27, 15c; 28, 16c. Nails are in fair demand, with sales at $5 50 for 10s to 60d, and other sizes at a range of $5 75a6 ⅌ 100 lbs. Horse nails, 28c for No 7.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 5.—Pig iron is dull and weak; superfine $6 75 cash; extras $6 00a6 55; Wisconsin and Missouri $7 50a8 50; Indiana and Ohio $8 00a8 50. Wheel dull; red $1 58a1 85; amber $1 93a1 96; white $2 00a2 10. Rye firm at 82c. Oats dull; white 42a50c; mixed 40a43c. Provisions firm and dull. Mess pork $16a16 50. Hams in pickle 12a13¾c. Lard 9a9¾c. Crude petroleum 18¾a18¾c; refined do 19¾c. Whisky—Western in iron 91c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada $2 10. Corn dull; western, 58c.

EXCELLENCE

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SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number for Fine Action, we sold more than 1,500,000 in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

To introduce them to those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, for 25 cents, mailed free.

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Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

City of Bristol	April 10	Liverpool.
Republic	April 12	Liverpool.
France	April 12	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 12	Liverpool.
Pembroke	April 12	Cardiff.
Europa	April 12	Liverpool.
Russia	April 16	Liverpool.
Idaho	April 16	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 17	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 19	Liverpool.
Ville de Havre	April 19	France.
Adriatic	April 19	Liverpool.
Spain	April 19	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	April 19	Liverpool.
Adriatic	April 19	Liverpool.
Java	April 23	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 25	Liverpool.
Great Western	April 26	Bristol.
City of Baltimore	April 24	Liverpool.
Parthia	April 26	Liverpool.
Baltic	April 26	Liverpool.
Italy	April 26	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., April 7, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer seventy-four at six P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 7, 1873.

River stationary, with about five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer seventy at six P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 7, 1873.

Weather cloudy and warm. The Express left for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. River twenty-two feet three inches and rising fast. Captain Haines sold the steamer D. T. Lane to-day to parties from Charleston, who design placing her in the towing trade on the Kanawha river. Upon receiving information of the sinking of the New State at Pittsburgh this afternoon, her owners, Booth & Co., started at once to get the Science ready to take her place. M.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 7.—Cloudy, with much rain, and growing colder. Mercury 56 at noon. The river has fallen ten inches. Port list: Down—Bowling Green, Wild Duck, Liberty No. 4 and barges, Sam Orr, Pat Rogers, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle. Up—Quickstep, Fayette and Morning Star. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 7.—River falling, with eight feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Jno. Lumsden and Jno. Gilmore, Cairo; T. P. Gracy, Mt. Vernon and Silver Thorn, Evansville; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Jno. Lumsden, Cairo; T. P. Gracy,

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Financial Budget—A Gratifying Exhibit.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons this evening the budget was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The floors were well filled with members and privileged persons, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Mr. Lowe, on rising, was greeted with cheers, he proceeded to make his statement of the budget, of which the following are the principal items, for the year ending March 31, 1873: Grants by Parliament, £71,581,000; expenditures, £70,714,000; estimated revenue, £71,546,000; actual revenue, £75,606,779; per cent. of debt, £755,840,000; reduction of the debt during the year, £6,861,000. Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1874: Expenditures, £71,581,000, increase from last year, notwithstanding the enhanced price of coal, etc., £70,000; revenue, £76,677,000; balance on hand at the end of the year close upon £12,000,000. After making this flattering financial exhibit, which put the House in good humor, Mr. Lowe said the government had some propositions to make: it had to provide for the Geneva award, and proposed to pay half of the amount out of revenues of the present year, without the addition of a penny to the taxation. He next surprised the House by announcing that the government was enabled to propose a reduction of 10 per cents. on the duty on sugar and to take off a penny from the tax on incomes. These proposals, if adopted by Parliament, would change the estimates to the following figures: Revenue, 73,762,000; expenditures, 73,471,000; thus a heavy payment would be made, a large reduction made in taxes and a satisfactory surplus shown. Mr. Lowe was frequently cheered while making his statement and at the close was loudly applauded.

He then moved, in accordance with the recommendations of the budget, that income tax be reduced one penny on the pound.

Several members criticised the budget. Sir Wilfred Lawson remarked that the government held on to the malt and spirit taxes, and it was evident that habitual drunkards were the sheet anchor of the British constitution. Mr. Fawcett complained of what he termed a cowardly way of partially paying the Alabama claims by borrowing from the income tax and from sugar and other duties.

The budget was approved *pro forma* and the House adjourned over the Easter holidays until April 21.

Pope Pius Seriously Ill.

ROME, April 7.—The Pope, owing to his feeble condition, has been forbidden to leave his apartments.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 7.—Parliament will adjourn from to-night to the 21st inst.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 7, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾@¾, and for account 93¾. American securities—5-20's, '65, 94¼; '67, 93¾; '68, 93¾; new Fives 90¾; Erie Railway bonds 30¾. Turpentine 43s.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—U. S. bonds 5-20's, '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes 56 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9 9-32d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. March and April shipments from Savanah or Charleston at 9¼d; March and April do 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 62s 6d. Cumberland middles 38s 6d; short rib do 40s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s6.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Elected—Three Republicans and One Democrat Chosen for Congress—Legislature in Doubt.

HARTFORD, April 7.—This city gives Haven, Republican, for Governor, 3,147; Ingersoll, Democrat, 3,619; Smith, temperance, 27; against last year, Jewell, Republican, 3,437; Hubbard, Democrat, 3,420. New Britain gives Haven 1,321; Ingersoll 954, Smith 54; against Jewell 936, Hubbard 554.

Returns from thirty-eight towns foot up Haven 11,695; Ingersoll 11,509, Smith 539; the same towns last year gave Jewell 12,339, Hubbard 11,661. The choice of Governor by the Legislature depends upon Hartford, for Congress in this district, is elected by about 500 majority.

LATER.—Starkweather, Republican, for Congress, in Third district, is undoubtedly re-elected. Gen. Hawley probably about 1,000 majority. Second State tickets in his district, and is elected by about 1,200 majority. Last fall he had 1,800. Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected Governor by the Legislature 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

LATEST.—In the Second Congressional District Kellogg has 2,000 majority, with towns to hear from. These towns gave a Republican majority last year of 145. In the First Congressional District Hawley has 1,000 majority, with four towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority last year of four. In the third Congressional district Starkweather is re-elected by about 1,200 majority. In the Fourth district Barnum, Democrat, 1,700 majority, with two towns to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority last year of 47.

The Senate probably stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Last year it was 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

OHIO TOWN ELECTIONS.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, April 7, 1873.

The spring election passed off quietly here to-day, an average vote being polled. But little interest was taken by either party. The Democracy elected their entire township and corporation tickets.

Van Wert.

VAN WERT, OHIO, April 7, 1873.

The leading townships heard from indicate that Alexander, Republican, is elected as Constitutional Delegate beyond doubt.

Wellsville.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, April 7, 1873.

General James W. Reilly, of this place, received 837 majority for Constitutional Convention over Irwin, Liberal and Temperance candidate.

An ordinance for the suppression of the sale of ale and beer, which was adopted about a year ago, was to-day submitted and defeated by 62 majority. The beer men are rejoicing.

Wooster.

WOOSTER, OHIO, April 7, 1873.

The Democrats elected J. P. Henry, their candidate for Mayor, by a majority of one hundred and fifty. It is the first Mayor the Democrats have elected since 1863. They elect the Street Commissioner and the Republicans have elected the Treasurer and the Solicitor by about thirteen majority. The Council is tied. The last council was Republican.

Judge McBride, for Constitutional delegate, has two hundred and forty-six majority in the city and township. Grant's majority was seventy-six.

Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, O., April 7, 1873.

The municipal election passed off quietly to-day, very little interest being manifested, except by candidates. The votes are not all counted out in all the wards, but the indications are that the Democratic ticket have been mainly successful. A Republican city solicitor has been elected, the balance of the ticket Democratic, probably. The Republicans have elected one of the three Councilmen. A Democratic Justice of the Peace is elected by a large majority.

Col. Barnabas Burns, Democrat, had no opposition for Constitutional Convention, and many Republicans voted for him.

The Republican ticket was successful in Shelby, this county, over the Citizens ticket.

Lyman H. Matson, of this city, will be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for Attorney General. He is one of the leading lawyers of this section of the State, and enjoys a large practice. He is a good stumper, and a popular man among the masses.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 7.—The municipal election returns to-day show that Charles Otis, candidate for Mayor, on the Citizens ticket, was elected by about 500 majority over T. Jim Hamilton, Republican. The balance of the Republican ticket, and Republican candidates for Constitutional Convention, were elected.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 7.—The election passed off very quietly, and returns come in so slowly that anything more than crude guesses are useless. The indications at seven P. M. are that Bull, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected. Rickley and Baber, both Democratic candidates for Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

Dayton.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The Council and School Board are Republican. For Constitutional Convention, Clay, Democrat. Shultz, Republican, is probably elected in Montgomery county.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The election returns it this city are coming in very slowly, and it is impossible at this time to indicate definitely anything about final results. Four wards report gains for Davis, Republican candidate for Mayor, over one hundred on the Secretary of State's vote of last fall. There is, however, a heavy Democratic majority to overcome on the vote, and the impression prevails among Republicans that sufficient gains cannot be reasonably expected to secure Davis's election.

Destruction of American Prehistoric Monuments.

FORT VIEW, SOMERSET CO., PA., March 26, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A brief article under the main editorial head in to-day's COMMERCIAL, suggests a subject of much interest to all who would save our fast-perishing prehistoric monuments. You justly observe: "In many places all traces of these mounds and memorials of the past have already disappeared, and half a century will probably see their total extinction, unless some steps are taken to prevent it."

The destruction of early American monuments is the most unmitigated vandalism that disgraces the age and nation. All over this country this spirit is rampant. Turn whither we may, the vestiges or memories of great works of the past, if they commenced with the early settlers, and has gone on until almost every locality of archaic interest has been invaded, and, in many cases, entirely obliterated. One occupies a site outside the area of these works of antiquity in the Ohio valley, but took elsewhere. Marietta occupies the site of an extensive ancient town. Vandalism has here almost done its worst—the rite of Rome (as the ambitious early Kentucky surveyors called the massive mound sepulchres that dot the land) and works, various and complex,—have all disappeared before the advance of *civilization*. Circleville, in the same State,—deriving its name from the encircling system of works which adorned the Pickaway Plains—utilized her monumental remains by converting the material into brick. Every vestige, I believe, of square, circle, mound, &c., has disappeared. Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Newark, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Marietta, Piketon, Paint Creek, Paint Valley, Paint Township, Paint Creek Valley, Paint Township, Paint Creek Valley, Paint Township, Paint Creek